l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

563 to conſiſt in this, that the Coſſacks live in houſes, and the natives in huts under ground; the Coſſacks uſually eat their fiſh boiled, and the natives moſtly dry; beſides, the Coſſacks dreſs their's ſeveral ways different from the natives. As it is impoſſible for people to live there without the help of women, who are ſo neceſſary in many parts of their work, ſuch as cleaning their fiſh, drying their roots, ſpinning and making their ſhirts and cloaths, and as the Coſſacks firſt ſettled in *Kamtſchatka* without their wives, whom upon account of the difficulty of the journey they could not tranſport thither, I ſhall now relate what methods they uſed to make up for this deficiency.

144 563 177 567 One may eaſily imagine, that the Coſſacks did not reduce theſe people without uſing force; and in theſe wars they took priſoners many women and children as well as men, and obliged them to perform all the labour. The care of overlooking theſe ſervants was entruſted to ſuch as they made their concubines, whom they frequently married if they had any children by them; and ſometimes the natives offered them their daughters, whom they promiſed to marry as ſoon as the prieſt arrived: ſo that it ſometimes happened that the Coſſacks had a marriage and chriſtening at the ſame time; for then there was but one prieſt in all *Kamtſchatka*, who lived in the lower fort, and once in a year, or once in two years, viſited the other ſettlements.

563 567 The Coſſacks, a people rude enough themſelves, ſeemed to be pretty well pleaſed with the manner of living here, uſing the natives as their ſlaves, who furniſhed them with ſables and other furrs in abundance, and paſſing the greateſt part of their time in playing at cards: their only want ſeemed to be that of brandy. Before there were any brandy ſhops they uſed to meet in the office where the tax was received: here the gameſters brought their furrs, and, when they had no furrs, even their ſlaves; and

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

132 From this table it is seen that the climate of Tighil is much colder than that of Petropavlovsk and that the climate of Kluchevskoye, by its yearly and some of its monthly mean temperatures, is colder than that of Petropavlovsk, but by its summer temperature (May, June and July) it is warmer than that of Petropavlovsk.

Temperature of the soil. Monthly means, 1909.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Amplitude
Petropavlovsk:													
(1)	−10°8	−10°6	− 7°3	−0°3	6°8	14°5	17°6	15°6	10°9	.....	−4°7	−10°5	28°2
(2)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.3	.....	13.4	10.9	.....	1.9	0.9	13.3
(3)	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	3.1	6.5	.....	12.1	10.4	.....	3.6	2.4	11.2
(4)	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.7	.....	6.8	7.1	.....	5.2	4.4	5.5
Kluchevskoye:													
(1)	−15.1	−17.3	−13.2	−2.4	10.2	15.6	19.3	15.9	.....	.....	−6.3	−19.3	38.6
(2)	− 9.5	−10.3	− 7.8	−3.1	3.5	9.3	12.8	12.4	.....	.....	−3.0	−10.4	22.2
(3)	− 1.3	− 2.6	− 2.6	−2.3	−0.8	0.0	3.0	4.0	.....	.....	1.7	0.1	6.8
(4)	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	2.7	2.1	2.3
Tighil:													
(1)	−15.3	−20.3	−14.0	−2.8	6.8	13.0	15.7	13.3	8.4	1.7	−6.1	−15.6	36.0
(2)	−11.9	−14.7	−13.0	−3.9	1.6	6.9	10.6	10.7	8.1	2.7	0.8	0.4	25.4
(3)	− 3.1	− 6.2	− 6.9	−4.4	−0.3	0.0	1.1	4.0	5.1	3.0	0.9	0.3	12.0
(4)	0.4	0.0	− 0.3	−0.9	−0.6	−0.3	−0.2	−0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2

(1) means on the surface; (2) means 0.25 meter deep; (3) means 1.0 meter deep; (4) means 2.0 meter deep.

This table is compiled from the numerous data on this subject by Vlasov, in order to show what time of the year may be regarded as the most favorable for making excavations in Kamchatka. In Petropavlovsk from May to September inclusive; in Kluchevskoye from July to September; in Tighil in August and September, and even in these two months we meet the freezing point at the depth of two meters. My own experience in that region gave still less favorable results. While digging on June 11 on the bank of Kulki River, a tributary of Tighil River, not far from the village Tighil, I met frozen soil at the depth of one foot and down. According to Vlasov only at the depth of more than 1 meter (3.28 feet) is the soil in Tighil frozen in that month.

SOMATOLOGY

144 177 The present Kamchadal have become mixed with Russian settlers and many have lost their former Koryak-like appearance, even in places where officially no Russians are recorded. The same may be said of the inhabitants of the southern villages, Yavino and Golyghino, who in former times might have been physically influenced by the Kurilians (i. e., the Northern Ainos). The Kurilians had intercourse with the Southern Kamchadal, and some Kurilians had settlements on the southern extremity of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

141 The measurements of Kamchadal taken by Mrs. Jochelson show that the Russian metisation influenced very little the physical character of the Kamchadal. 158 men and 170 women were measured. The following table gives some of the measurements and indices.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

231 go along, an annoying habit of which it was impossible to break them. Their ordinary load is from six to seven pood.[1]

133 361 491 It was not long before the presence of some large poplars ahead, combined with certain whiffs of decaying fish, to which no description can do justice, warned us that we were in the neighbourhood of a river; and the howls of sledge-dogs presently greeted us as we arrived at the settlement of Gunal. We found some of the inhabitants engaged in making a bridge,—really a very creditable affair, as the river here is about twenty-five yards broad, with a channel some six feet or more in depth. Above the village this stream—the Bolchaia-reka, or Great Bolcheresk River—splits into two or three branches, which reunite a quarter of a mile lower, after having received two rapid, but shallow little affluents from the west.

144 161 177 361 771 793 Gunal is a most picturesquely-situated little hamlet of about twenty huts, and has a population of ninety-four souls, who are all, without exception, the descendants of Russians who established themselves here with Kamschatdale wives in the last century. The latter people are now rare as a pure race, excepting upon the western side of the peninsula. The Gunalians are all Christians, and have built themselves a church,—a small log-cabin surmounted with a cross. Within the same enclosure, but separate, just as in Northern Sweden, is a little belfry with a single bell, time-worn and defaced. Owing to its inaccessibility, we were unable to read the inscription with which it was adorned. The church is parsonless. There are but three popes for the whole of the vast district lying between Petropaulovsky and the mouth of the Kamschatka River. Here the nearest is at Melcova, a hundred versts or more away; and once in every four months he comes in, marries and buries such of his parishioners as need it, holds service, and departs. He has not much to do, for the people are both apathetic and long-lived. In the little churchyard hard by there were scarcely twenty graves. They were marked by Russian crosses with a little

[1] A pood is equal to 36 lbs. English.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

114 136 remains of many half-eaten fish lay on the banks. The bears are said by Kittlitz and others only to eat the head and upper part when the salmon are plentiful, but in almost every case we found that, though the head had been crunched up, it had, together with the tail and intestines, invariably been rejected. We were never fortunate enough to witness these animals fishing, but we were told that they walk slowly into the water where it is about eighteen inches in depth, and facing down stream, stand motionless awaiting their prey. The incautious fish, swimming heedlessly up the river, doubtless mistakes the bear's broad legs for a rock or tree-stump, and those who have once witnessed the almost lightning-like rapidity of a stroke from Bruin's fore-paws will have no difficulty whatever in completing the drama for themselves. The fish is apparently always taken to the bank to be devoured, for even the small ones do not seem to be eaten whole.

552 144 157 161 177 361 Sherowmy, or Sherowm,—for the Kamschatkans are fond of clipping the exuberance of their words, and turn Kamakoffskaya into Kamaki,—is a pretty little village of nine houses and forty-three inhabitants, situated on a branch of the Kamschatka River close to its junction with the latter. To the south lie a few acres of level grass and land enclosed by rough fencing, which give a home-like effect and an air of permanence which is wanting in most Kamschatkan settlements; while to the west and north flows the river, its banks thickly clothed with trees. The people, although a more or less mixed race, as are those of all the villages we had hitherto visited, nevertheless exhibited strong evidences of their Kamschatdale origin, and the high cheek-bones and general duskiness of complexion were in some cases very noticeable. They were very civil and willing to help us; and later in our journey we learnt to hail the preponderance of the Kamschatdale element with pleasure, for we then felt sure of meeting with none of the surliness of demeanour and barefaced extortion that seemed to be the leading characteristics of the half-breed Siberian Russians.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

133 361 484 Losing sight of the range near Melcova no more mountains are seen, and Mashura, a village of fourteen houses and eighty-eight inhabitants, has but little to recommend it in the way of scenery. Excepting at the settlements no boat is ever met with, and voyaging on the Kamschatka is regarded by the natives as an affair of some 000 moment. Our approach was accordingly heralded by numerous discharges of blank cartridge from the guns of our raftmen, and as we stepped ashore shortly after sunset we found the head-man awaiting us, together with a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. Anxious to prevent a "ring" between them and the men we had brought from Melcova, we approached the subject of canoes for our further journey as quickly as we could. But we had been anticipated, and we began to see that henceforward extortion was to be the order of the day in every case in which we were brought in contact with these people. They refused to sell us canoes, and demanded sixty roubles to take us on a distance of as many versts, —a rate which would have left us with empty pockets before we had got half way down the river. For a small birch-bark jar of milk they asked half a rouble, and charged in like proportion for other articles. In these cases, however, our line of action was simple. We took the things at once, placed them inside the tents, and paid what we considered the proper sum. They refused the money, and when we turned in for the night without having come to any definite settlement for the following day, the relations between us had become considerably strained.

142 144 164 177 361 Mashura was, in bygone days, one of the largest Kamschatdale settlements in the centre of the peninsula, but smallpox—the disease so fatal on its first introduction among uncivilised nations—broke out in 1767, and ravaged the country to such a frightful extent that it is said to have killed nearly three-quarters of the natives, and the village has since dwindled down to its present insignificant size. The people were short, but strong-looking men, with scanty beards and straight hair, which was either light or dark, according to the preponderance of Russian or native blood. Most

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

136 eastern form of the Pied Wagtail (Kittlitz's *Motacilla lugens*) was extremely numerous; the Yellow Wagtail much less so. But of all the land birds the Kamschatkan Marsh Tit (*P. kamschatkensis*) was at this part of the river by far the most abundant. For two or three days we saw them in flocks of from fifty to a couple of hundred individuals, streaming northward along the bank from tree to tree.

133 Shortly after mid-day we passed the mouth of a river joining the Kamschatka on the right bank. The natives knew it as the Kojerevska. It is a stream of some size, being apparently of considerable depth, and having a breadth of forty yards at its junction with the main stream. As far as we could gather, it drains the opposing slopes of the Tolbatchinska and Kojerevska volcanoes.

We reached the little hamlet of Kojerevsky at nightfall. The distance from Tolbatchik, the scene of the last rows we had had with the natives, is only ninety-one versts instead of two hundred, and we might with perfect justice have reduced our payment to half of the sum we had promised. But, to tell the truth, we had become so wearied of the endless wranglings in which we had been involved in all our dealings with these wretched people that we paid them without a word. It was better to let them think that they had deceived us than for them to imagine that we had weakly yielded to what we knew to be an imposition. We were 262 pleased to find that the Kojerevskans exhibited strong evidences of 144 their Kamschatdale descent. We were received by the head-man, a little brown fellow with bright eyes; and under his direction the people did everything in their power to help us, carrying up our baggage, bringing us wood, and altogether showing us an amount of civility that was as new to us as it was agreeable. They provided us with wild cherries, cranberries, potatoes, turnips, milk, cream, and butter, and last, but by no means least, with a loaf of coarse rye bread, which, we heard, had been specially prepared for the Kluchi pope, who had been expected to pay the settlement a visit.

22: Guillemard T.2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

000 the roubles would no doubt start for Petropaulovsky, and turn them into vodky without loss of time.

144 We could make out nothing about the nationality of the people of this village. We had been told that some Aleuts from the Bering group had settled in this neighbourhood, but it seems that the Kurile islanders have also passed northward, and established themselves on the coast near Cape Lopatka. To us it appeared that they did not differ appreciably from the Kamschatdale type, but the opinion of a mere passer-by on these matters is usually valueless. Nothing certain is at present known of the origin of the Kamschatdales and Koriaks—the aboriginal tribes of the peninsula. Both appear to have become greatly reduced in numbers since the Russian conquest. As a pure race the Kamschatdales are now rare, except on the western side of the country. The Koriaks rarely or never come south of the Tigil River. They are a nomad race like the Lapps, owning reindeer and living in movable tents, and, like them, coming down to the lower ground in winter. Both these tribes belong to the "Hyperborean" unclassified group, and Mr. Keane[1] considers the Koriak as probably the parent stock of the sub-arctic races of this part of the globe. Their language as shown by the vocabulary of M. de Lesseps, although bearing but a faint resemblance to the Kamschatdale, is closely allied to that of the Tchuktchi tribe in the region of the Anadyr, and it is possible that, ethnically as well as geographically, they form a connecting link between these two latter peoples.[2]

563 I am not aware that the presence of Lamuts in Kamschatka has ever been recorded by previous writers, but while on our journey through the country we were told by Afanasi Waren

144 [1] "Asia." Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel.

167 [2] The accidental immigration of Japanese must be regarded as a not unimportant factor in the composition of the Kamschatdale race. Short as is the period that has elapsed since the Russian conquest, it has furnished several instances, recorded by Krasheninikov, of Japanese junks having been driven from their course and wrecked on the shores of the peninsula. This chance peopling of the country has, no doubt, been going on for centuries, and it is probable that but few of the immigrants ever regained their native land.

L 144 features. This is to be expected if one takes into account the fact that the functionally independent traits of the Mongoloid stock were formed at different times and in different, though adjacent and even mutually overlapping areas.

soft, though straight hair, and also by their white skin, which is accompanied by a certain amount of depigmentization of eyes and of hair.

Ko 144 141 The Reindeer Koryak of the Penzhina River basin are hardly distinguished from the Reindeer Chukchee. Among them we frequently encounter epicanthus and many broad noses with horizontally situated nostrils and with developed nasal wings. Their faces are of a moderate [5] height. It is only their head index which is lower than that of the Reindeer Chukchee. The Reindeer Koryak of Kamchatka are characterized by a more sharply defined nose and by a lesser frequency of the epicanthus. However, the horizontal position of nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings is encountered among them approximately as frequently as among the Penzhina nomads and the Reindeer Chukchee. These traits of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak are suprisingly uniform between Kolyma and the Chukot Peninsula on the one hand and the center of Kamchatka on the other.

In our further exposition the prevailing type of the Reindeer Chukchee and of the Koryak will be referred to briefly as the Kamchatka type. It is true that the distribution of this type extends beyond the boundaries of the peninsula, but so does--in connection with the administrative divisions--the name "Kamchatka." Moreover, we frequently encounter representatives of the Kamchatka type in the north of the peninsula.

Ko 141 144 Because of the brevity of description and the contradictions in the data contained in the scientific literature, below we shall describe the traits of the Kamchatka type.

Ka 141 144 In covered places the color of the skin is white or swarthy (Nos. 7-13 of the Lushan scale), the face is easily tanned reaching No. 25. The eyes of almost all the representatives of this type are dark; the hair is black; but more frequently with a tincture of brown (No. 4 of the Fisher scale). The hair is straight and moderately hard. The tertiary hair covering on the body and the face is small. One meets, however, moustaches. Eyebrows are of moderate growth. The face is flat, but with less developed cheekbones than, for example,

Ko 141 144 Ka 141 144 among the Lamut. The size of the face is average. Among males the morphological height of the lower edge of brows is 128 millimeters, and the zygomatic diameter is 145 millimeters. The lower jaw is broad, especially in comparison with the moderate breadth of the cheekbones. The nose is moderately or weakly defined, but much more strongly than it is among the Lamut. Its breadth among the males of middle age is most frequently 38-39 millimeters. One frequently encounters a transverse position of the nostrils and a marked development of nasal wings. The frequency of the concave shape of the nasal profile is greater than that of the convex shape, but the prevailing type of nose is straight. The tip and the base of the nose are horizontal, and less frequently--upturned. Among the middle-aged men the epicanthus is encountered in 40-60 per cent of cases, the fold of the eyelid is moderately developed, the position of the eye slit is more frequently horizontal, and the eye opening is narrow or average. The upper lip is more often high and always forward. The lips are of moderate thickness, but are relatively thicker than the lips of the Lamut. The head is moderately brachycephalic (80-83), the forehead is more frequently straight with weakly or moderately developed supraorbital arches. The length of the male body is on the average 158-160 centimeters.

Ko 144 141 The coastal Koryak of western Kamchatka turned out to be anthropologically heterogeneous. The Rekinnikovsk group (on the western side of the isthmus) is a fairly characteristic representative of the Kamchatka type. The Penzhina and the Kamchatka (Palana) proper coastal Koryak have the traits which differ from those of the Reindeer Koryak in the same direction in which the traits of the coastal Chukchee differ from those of the Reindeer Chukchee. Their nose is broader and more clearly defined. The horizontal position of the nostrils and the marked development of nasal wings is encountered much less frequently. The hair is much stiffer and the bluish-black tinge (No. 27 of the Fisher scale) is encountered more frequently. The beard is more pronounced. All these are "Eskimoid" peculiarities. However, the height of the face is noticeably greater only among the Penzhina coastal Koryak as compared to the height of the face of their nomadic fellow tribesmen. The concave shape of the nasal profile continues to prevail over the convex, the epicanthus is encountered just as frequently as among the Reindeer tribesmen, although the eyelid folds are somewhat less developed.

Ko 141 On the whole the coastal Koryak type holds an intermediate position between the Kamchatka and the Eskimo types.

144 [6] The Itelmen, who have preserved their language, are anthropologically still mixed up with the Russians. This is Ka 144 corroborated both by the data of the interviews and by the similarity of all their traits to the white-haired Europeoid race. These traits include pigmentation, stiffness of the hair, the structure of the cheekbones, the profile of the upper lip, etc. It follows therefore that the deviation of the Itelmen from the "Mongoloid standard" in the form of their nose, in the structure of their eyelids, and in the development of their beard, as well as the similarity of these Itelmen traits to those of the Eskimo must be regarded not as proof of a direct relationship of the two groups but as a result of the mixture of the Russians with the Itelmen. The ancient Itelmen type was indubitably characterized by a greater frequency of the epicanthus than among the Eskimo and by a less sharply defined nose. On the whole, they were probably related to the coastal Koryak, and thus they also held an intermediate position between the characteristic representatives of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types.

The Russianized Itelmen (in the future I shall call them by their conventional term "Kamchadal") are not easily distinguished from the descendants of the ancient Russian inhabit- Ka ants of Kamchatka. In the official documents only the 1897 659 census made a clear-cut demarcation between the two groups, 101 [the Kamchadal, and the Russianized descendants of the Itel- 565 men--Analyst] and such a demarcation was facilitated at the time it was done by the difference in social rank (sosloviye) of the members of the two groups. Yet even then this was an isolated and purely formal difference. The 1926 census reflects in this respect an unbridled arbitrariness of the census takers. The inhabitants of the ancient Upper Kamchatka and Lower Kamchatka forts are referred to in the census as Kamchadal, while the Russianized descendants of the Itelmen from the villages of Kikhchik, Kolpakovo, Krutogorovo, Oblukovina, etc. are referred to as Russians.

Ka 101 The contemporary official records are fully justified in not giving recognition to the term "Kamchadal" and in regarding all the Russian-speaking people of Kamchatka as Russians. However, this term has not become obsolete in everyday conversation, and is employed by the natives as well as by the new immigrants not only with reference to the Russianized Itelmen but also to the descendants of the ancient Russian

Ka 101 population of the area. The ethnonym "Russian" is used in everyday speech to refer only to the natives of the central areas of the RSFSR or of Siberia. Its equivalents are the Lamut (basically Yakut?) term "nyucha" and the Reindeer Koryak term "mel'khitan" (now becoming obsolete). The descendants of the ancient Russian population of Tigil', Mil'kov, etc., together with the Itelmen (both the Russianized ones and those who preserved their own language) and the coastal Koryak, are referred to in the Lamut language by the common term "kheek" (plural "khayakyl") and in the Reindeer Koryak dialect by the term "nymyllon."

Ka 144 An especially strong racial mixture are the inhabitants of the Kamchatka River valley where the Kamchadal and the Russian villages follow one another throughout the valley's length. It seems that under these conditions all the native inhabitants who speak Russian should be looked upon as a homogeneous whole. However, such is not at all the case.

Altogether 182 people who spoke the Russian language and called themselves Kamchadal were studied in the Kamchatka River valley. If in the use of this ethnonym one encounters discrepancies caused by the current official usage, these discrepancies arise both in the case of the native Russian and of Ka 162 the Kamchadal proper settlements. The 1897 census indicated that there were there 103 persons both of whose parents were descendants of the old Russian settlers; that the persons whose parents were Kamchadal proper were 41 in number; and that there were 38 persons born of mixed marriages. A simple calculation shows that as a result of free intermarriages there must actually have been 87 Russians, 17 Kamchadal, and 78 persons of mixed stock. The intermarriages can hardly be explained by the [7] former social stratification of the population. They are rather to be explained by the territorial arrangement that members of different groups have. However, this racial mixing has been taking place already for a number of generations, and in addition the inhabitants of Kamchatka frequently change their place of residence. Although the number of our observations was small, the counting of the medians and of frequencies of all the basic traits indicates that differences between the so-called "pure" and the so-called "mixed" Kamchadal have been preserved.

Ka 142 Below is a small table composed only for the Kamchatka River valley. The figures are averages for both sexes (with

Ka 142 the exception, of course, of beard growth).

	Kamchadal without a known Russian admixture	Kamchadal with a known Russian (descendants of ancient Russian immigrants) admixture
Color of eyes, % of dark ones	68.5	45
Horizontal facial profile, average rating	1.35	1.57
Epicanthus, %	32	15
Shape of hair, % of stiff ones	22	5
Growth of beard, average rating	2.02	2.50

Persons with a known admixture of Russian blood are not included in the general table enclosed in this article. The Kamchadal of the Kamchatka River are grouped together in the table with the natives of the settlements of the southwestern coast.

Ka 144 As could be expected the Russianized Itelmen (the Kamchadal proper) are related even more closely to the Russians than those Itelmen who speak their own language. Nevertheless, I have not met a single Kamchadal without a registered Russian admixture, who could not, at the first sight, be distinguished from a Russian. As for the natives of the settlements Tigil', Mil'kovo, Klyuchi, etc., there are among them people who are frequently practically indistinguishable from the Russian natives of the "continent," even though the Mongoloid admixture is reflected in them quite clearly.

Since in almost all their traits the Kamchadal hold an intermediate position between the Itelmen and the descendants of the ancient Russian immigrants, we may presume that before the Russian conquest all the aborigines of the peninsula were anthropologically close to the coastal Koryak, i.e., that they occupied an intermediate position between the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types.

In spite of its small significance the description of the external appearance of the Kamchadal given by Krasheninnikov

Ka 144 ("small beards, Kalmuck type of face, and inclined nose") is applicable more to the Kamchatka than to the Eskimo type.

Ka 144 Ko 144 C 144 Our studies thus indicate that in spite of the presence of the Eskimoid element in the racial composition of the coastal Koryak and the Itelmen, there exist--parallel to them--fairly definite traits of the Kamchatka type. In making a chart for the racial composition of the Kamchatka Oblast we shall use a double cross to indicate a definite prevalence of a given type, a simple cross to indicate the presence of a particular type as one of the basic components, and a vertical line to indicate the existence of a small but still perceptible admixture.

[8] [Table on p. 8:]

Types	Eskimo	Itelmen	Kamchadal	Coastal Chukchee and Koryak	Reindeer Chukchee and Koryak	Lamut	Descendants of ancient Russian immigrants
Eskimo							
Kamchatka							
Paleo-Siberian							
Light Europoid							

The Problem of the Genesis of the Kamchatka Type in the Light of the Conducted Studies

Ka 174 144 Ko 144 The results of the studies conducted in 1947 did not provide a definite answer to the posed question. Both the coastal Koryak and the Itelmen hold an intermediate position between the characteristic representatives of the Kamchatka and the Eskimo types. However, this fact tends to favor more the hypothesis that the Kamchatka type was formed without a

Ka 174 144 Ko 144 Lamut admixture. The conjecture that there is a very small degree of probability that such mixing was significant among the Itelmen preserves its force. As for the Eskimoid or (what in the present case is the same thing) the Americanoid traits of the Itelmen, we must take into consideration the fact that the Kamchatka type is not aboriginal in Kamchatka. It was preceded by the Americanoid proper type, whose representatives did not have the epicanthus. It is little probable that the ancestors of the present-day American Indians--who had at one time lived in northeastern Asia--had not spread out throughout the Kamchatka Peninsula, that all of them had migrated to America, and that new ethnic waves which brought to this area people with Mongoloid traits, found this region uninhabited. One can hardly doubt that the ancient inhabitants of this region assimilated with the later immigrants and left an imprint on their racial characteristics.

It thus follows that while our studies do not lead to a denial of the presence of a Lamut admixture among the Reindeer Paleo-Asiatics, they indicate the existence of the Kamchatka Mongoloid type formed independently of this admixture.

C 174 144 Ka 174 144 The Immediate Tasks of Further Research

Having defined the basic types obtained among the population of northeastern Asia, we must determine the routes by which they penetrated into the given territory. Theoretically, one can conceive of the following routes:

a) from southeastern Asia:
1. over the islands (Japan and the Kurile Islands),
2. over the continent, along the western coast of the Sea of Okhotsk;

b) from Siberia:
1. from the interior regions,
2. along the coast of the Arctic Ocean;

c) back from America.

The last route is possible only in the case of the Eskimo type and is definitely excluded in the case of the Kamchatka type. If we assume this possibility, we must first determine the place of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types in the racial framework, i.e., we should undertake a detailed morphological comparison [9] of them with other Mongoloids (Siberian and south Asiatic) and also with the American Indians.

Ka 144 1. A similarity of the Kamchatka type to the best-known type of the population of the Siberian interior obtains only in

Ka 144 its relation to the Mongoloid racial stock taken as a whole. The differences in details are quite significant. A comparison with the Lamut was given above. The Alarsk Buryat who were investigated by me in the summer of 1946 (see Kratkie soobshcheniia Instituta etnografii, Vol. 4) for the special purpose of drawing a comparison between them and the Kamchatka type, have a much higher face (136 millimeters in the case of men). The nose having the same bridge height and the same horizontal profile as in the case of the Kamchatka type, is characterized by a smaller width (36.5 millimeters), by less developed nasal wings (average rating of 1.75), and by the less frontal position of the nostrils (average rating of 1.97). Among the Buryat men the convex shape of the nose is encountered more frequently than the concave; among the Buryat women the latter shape of the nose is encountered twice less frequently than among the Reindeer Koryak and the Chukchee women. One must note, however, that the studied group of the Alarsk Buryat had a Russian admixture. In order, therefore, to study the Mongoloid forms of Central Asia free from such admixture, we should organize a study of a few more Mongol and Buryat groups.

000 However, the question of intracontinental relationships of the Kamchatka type cannot be decided in the negative. A small group of the Tungus from the Taz River studied by me in 1941 (see my article about the Selkup in Volume II of the Trudy Instituta etnografii) are characterized by a low (132 millimeters) face, soft hair, a broad (39.6 millimeters) nose, and by a frequently encountered horizontal position of the nostrils. The head of these Tungus is moderately brachycephalic (82), the forehead straight, and the supraorbital area weakly developed. With all this, the epicanthus and the eyelid fold are developed strongly and the face is flat. A further study in this direction and, in the first place, the study of the peoples of the Taimyr Peninsula, must clarify for us the significance and character of these morphological parallels.

000 As for the Eskimo, their specific traits bear no similarity to those of the peoples of Siberia, at least, not of the peoples who inhabit Siberia at the present time. As for the ancient population of Siberia, a detailed craniological comparison of the Eskimo with the Neolithic skulls of the Pribaikal will be undertaken in the nearest future.

Ka 144 2. In addition to tracing similarities existing between the Kamchatka type and the Siberian peoples, we should also turn

Ka 144 our attention to tracing the existence of such similarities between the former type and the peoples who live in those parts of Asia lying beyond our boundaries. Resembling the Kamchatka type, combinations of a broad nose with a small size of the face are encountered in South China, Indo-China, Indonesia, on the Philippines and Formosa, and partly in Japan. However, because of the absence of data collected by the same method of observation, the comparison of the Kamchatka type with the south Asiatic Mongoloids becomes an extremely difficult problem.

000 One hundred and twenty-two male Korean inhabitants of the northern provinces of Korea, studied by me with the special purpose of making this comparison, turned out to be more closely related to the Reindeer Koryak and the Chukchee than to the Lamut and the Buryat. The average rating of the incline of their nostrils is 1.71, the protrusion of nasal wings--2.09. A considerable frequency of brown shades of skin coloring (55 percent of No. 10 and darker), moderately developed cheekbones, and small facial height (131 millimeters)--all these traits make for a greater similarity of the Korean and the Kamchatka types, even though this similarity is far from being complete. Specifically, the mandible diameter of the Koreans is not large (112 millimeters), the convex shape of the nasal profile is met more [Tables 1 and 2 on pp. 10-15 and part of pages 16-17 of the original text] [16] frequently than the concave shape. (2). However, from the point of view of racial com-

2. Scientific literature contains indications of the considerable breadth of the lower jaw of the aborigines of Burma.

position the Korean type evidently contains a north Chinese element, so that it cannot be looked upon as a characteristic representative of the south Asiatic Mongoloids.

Ka 141 121 114 The difficulties that naturally arise in the course of the attempts to organize large-scale anthropological research in southeastern Asia compel us to shift our attention to the craniological materials, especially since scientific literature contains good descriptions of the south Asiatic series. Unfortunately our museums are completely lacking in skulls

C [764] Ko [764] which could be regarded as belonging to the representatives of the Kamchatka type. The custom of burning corpses, prevailing among the Koryak and among some Chukchee, prevents the collecting of such skulls. Nevertheless, a specific task of

000 the Koryak of the Karaginsk and the Olyutorsk rayons and the small group of the so-called "Kerek."

Furthermore, it is essential to study again the Tungus of the Okhotsk seaboard, who--according to the data provided by Levin--have some Eskimoid traits.

These projects should include also the Tuguro-Chumikansk, the Zeysko-Bureinsk, and the Aldansk Tungus who up to this time have remained almost completely uninvestigated.

6. At this stage of our work the anthropological data with regard to northeastern Asia are insufficiently related to the data in the fields of linguistics, ethnography, and archaeology --a situation which is to be explained by a relative backwardness of scientific work in these fields in the recent times.

Ko 197 Ka 197 174 144 C 197 If--as Bogoraz thought--the Chukchee, the Koryak, and the Itelmen languages are, in fact, characterized by certain common linguistic features, (4), and if the appearance of these languages in northeastern Asia was connected with the migration from the outside, it is a tenable hypothesis that the migratory flow brought the Kamchatka racial type. The further development of this hypothesis is prevented by the absence of serious linguistic studies about the degree and character of relationship of the languages of northeastern Asia among themselves and with the languages spoken by peoples inhabiting other regions.

4. The question is raised, of course, only with regard to the Itelmen language. The relationship of Chukchee and Koryak is quite obvious.

Ka 174 The distribution of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types does not reveal their connection with the contemporary ethnic classification of the Paleo-Asiatic group. [18] It may be presumed that we are dealing here with a trace of a more ancient ethnic demarcation. Does this distribution not reflect the division of the people in question into reindeer raisers and coastal (bank) hunters? Unfortunately, we do not possess any data about the culture of the internal regions of southeastern Asia before the introduction of reindeer raising.

Ka 144 174 The question of chronological appearance of the Eskimo and the Kamchatka types in northeastern Asia cannot, it seems, be based only on the study of the present-day population groups. The Eskimo type, which has preserved some Americanoid traits regarded, not without some foundation, as protomorphic

Ka 144 174 traits of the Mongoloid racial stock, may be regarded as the more ancient of the two types. The morphological peculiarities of the Kamchatka type have undoubtedly been developed at a later date. On the basis of this hypothesis we may presume that the latter penetrated northeastern Asia in the wake of the Eskimo type. However, the distribution of the Eskimo type which inhabits, as it were, the fringes of Kamchatka and of the Chukot Peninsula (Chukotka) indicates a later appearance there of the Eskimo type. And we may furthermore take into consideration, as has already been noted, the possibility of the Eskimo migration back from America.

The determination of chronological relationship existing among different racial types almost always requires the assistance of paleoanthropological data. The fact that such data are lacking not only for Kamchatka, but for the entire Soviet Far East, explains the unsatisfactory tempo and volume of the present archaeological work.

The absence of a relatively exhaustive plan of anthropological research is the greatest obstacle to the ethnological synthesis of peoples inhabiting the shores of the Pacific Ocean. A large-scale organization of archaeological exploration is therefore our most urgent task at the present time.